



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1945

No. 20

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, February 5, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, offered the following prayer:

O Thou who hast given unto the chosen representatives of our beloved country the sacred and difficult task of serving their generation in these days of unparalleled tragedies, we pray that Thou wilt create within their souls a vivid sense of Thy presence and power.

Help us to have a clear understanding of the problems which confront the members of the human family. Give us wisdom that we may know how to counsel them in their perplexities. Make us strong and brave that we may be able to assuage their sorrows and anxieties. Fill us with sympathy and hope that we may bring courage to all who are in distress and despair.

Grant that our hearts may be leagued with Thine in an abiding comradeship. Make us sensitive and responsive to the guidance of Thy Spirit. May we seek to fulfill each appointed task in faith and in faithfulness. Hasten the day when the ideals of righteousness and peace which we recognize and cherish shall become the blessed realities in the life of humanity.

Hear us for the sake of the Christ our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 621. An act to further amend section 22 of the act approved March 4, 1925, entitled

"An act providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service, and for other purposes," by changing the limitation on the total personnel of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 626. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 63. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of noncommercial cultural or educational programs;

S. 72. An act for the relief of Antonio Ruiz;

S. 76. An act for the relief of John T. Cooper;

S. 77. An act for the relief of Lindon A. Long;

S. 167. An act for the relief of Perkins Gins, formerly Perkins Oil Co., of Memphis, Tenn.;

S. 177. An act for the relief of Oscar Griggs;

S. 184. An act to amend the Social Security Act by authorizing the furnishing of wage-record information to State unemployment-compensation agencies;

S. 213. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant the city of Canton, Ohio, for highway purposes only, a strip of land situated within the United States naval ordnance plant at Canton, Ohio;

S. 216. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to Oahu Railway & Land Co. an easement for railway purposes in certain lands situated at Halawa, Ewa, Oahu, T. H.;

S. 217. An act to authorize an exchange of lands between the city of Eastport, Maine, and the United States, and the conveyance of a roadway easement to the city of Eastport, Maine;

S. 218. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to lease certain lands situated in San Diego County, State of California;

S. 219. An act to amend section 1442, Revised Statutes, relating to furlough of officers by the Secretary of the Navy;

S. 221. An act to authorize Lewis Hobart Kenney, Charles Garner, Charles Clement Goodman, and Henry Charles Robinson to accept decorations and orders tendered them by the Government of the United States of Brazil;

S. 243. An act for the relief of Galen E. Walter;

S. 294. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish certain benefits, services, and supplies to discharged members of the military or naval forces of any nation allied or associated with the United States in World War No. 2, and for other purposes;

S. 311. An act for the relief of Philip Kleinman;

S. 312. An act for the relief of Harriet B. Rickards;

S. 314. An act for the relief of Sigurdur Jonsson and Thorolína Thordardottir;

S. 315. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;

S. 317. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;

S. 335. An act for the relief of Mrs. Amy McKnight; and

S. 375. An act to provide for the effective administration of certain lending agencies of the Federal Government.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agency:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Navy.
3. Department of War.
4. National Housing Agency.

THE GEORGE BILL

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I use this means to respectfully call to the attention of the Speaker the bill which was passed by the Senate yesterday which has been messaged to the House. Originally it was a bill to separate the loaning agencies from the Department of Commerce.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. That is not a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The attention of the Chair was diverted for a moment. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COCHRAN. I am making a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is covering a lot of territory.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COCHRAN. Had this bill been passed by the Senate as it was reported by the Committee on Commerce of the Senate there would be absolutely no question as to what committee had jurisdiction. I understand there was a bill introduced in the House similar to the one that was introduced in the Senate and that bill was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee and properly so.

Anyone who understands the effect of the Senate amendment, now section 5 of the Senate bill, will fully realize the importance of the question involved. If what has occurred in the past can be taken as an indication of the attitude of those in charge of the corporations affected there will certainly be tremendous objection.

I am not, of course, Mr. Speaker, addressing myself to the merits of section 5. I do not know of any Member of the House who has been more active in supporting the Comptroller General. Many, many times I have stated that public money, no matter how used, should be subject to an audit. I merely say this to give an indication of my feeling. The point that I am making is that taking the bill as a whole, section 5 is now the most important part of this legislation.

Let it be remembered the bill introduced in the House which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency did not contain the language I refer to now in section 5 of the Senate bill.

It was during the consideration of the bill in the Senate that section 5 was added. It is admitted as the bill now stands jurisdiction lies with two committees. Section 5 provides that the Comptroller General shall audit all corporations wholly owned by the Government. I do not think anyone can state offhand the number of those corporations but there are well over 50 of them. Now the question of the confirmation of Mr. Wallace does not enter into this bill at all as it comes to the House. It did in the Senate. Therefore, in my opinion, the most important part of this bill now is whether

Government corporations should be audited by the Comptroller General, rather than the part divorcing loaning agencies from the Department of Commerce. I think it is well known that time and again I have urged that Government-owned corporations be audited by the Comptroller General. I am a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and no one can dispute that jurisdiction undoubtedly lies with that committee insofar as section 5 is concerned. If my contention is correct that the audit feature is the most important part of the bill, then it should be referred to the Committee on Expenditures.

My purpose in taking the floor is to urge the Speaker to give careful consideration to section 5 of the bill, and I express the hope that the Committee on Expenditures will not be bypassed, but that the bill will be referred to that committee.

I also want to call attention to the fact that the Senate bill originally was referred to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and not to the Committee on Banking and Currency, which considered the R. F. C. legislation. I appeal to the Speaker to give careful consideration to the arguments I have advanced. I insist the most important part of that bill as far as the House is concerned is section 5.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield if permitted by the Speaker.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I have some amendments that I hope will be attached to this legislation. For instance, the alteration of section 1 of the War Manpower Act gives the President the power to shift agencies around. I believe that, under the present conditions, needs attention. Also the question of auditing, in which the gentleman is interested. Could the gentleman's committee handle both of those subjects?

Mr. COCHRAN. I know the Committee on Expenditures as constituted is fully able to handle this subject or any other that comes within its jurisdiction. We have many capable members on the committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I appreciate how capable the members are, but the question is whether you could cancel that power of the President to shuffle the bureaus. Did that come from the gentleman's committee in the first place?

Mr. COCHRAN. It did not. That matters not. For instance, the original bill which was acted upon in the Senate yesterday came from the Committee on Commerce in the Senate, but the original loaning agencies legislation came from the Committee on Banking and Currency of that body. The reason, as expressed on the floor, was that there was more commerce involved than there was banking.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield to me for a unanimous-consent request that we take the bill up now for consideration by the House and not bother with any committee?

Mr. COCHRAN. I certainly will not.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will not recognize the gentleman for that purpose.

Mr. RANKIN. The whole thing is out of order.

Mr. COCHRAN. The Speaker, who is in control, did not say I was out of order.

Mr. RANKIN. I did.

Mr. COCHRAN. It matters not to me what the gentleman says. The gentleman is not running the House.

Mr. RANKIN. I know I am not. I am not trying to do so.

Mr. COCHRAN. If the gentleman had listened to me at the outset, he would have heard me say that I was seeking the floor in order to bring the matter to the attention of the Speaker. I am attempting to state my reasons for making a parliamentary inquiry, which I will do if it is necessary to get an expression from the Chair. I am sure the Speaker fully understands my purpose and is in a position to answer.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] has had the floor to propound some questions to the Chair.

Mr. RANKIN. And I made the point of order that the gentleman did not propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not have to assume this is a parliamentary inquiry in order to answer the gentleman's questions. The gentleman from Missouri on yesterday raised this question and the Chair has considered the matter.

Two bills have been introduced by Members of the House relating to the same subject of removing these loaning agencies from the Department of Commerce. Those bills have been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Of course, the Chair intends, after going over this matter, to refer this matter to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It is up to the Committee on Banking and Currency to drop out any sections they desire or for the House to do it after the bill is reported to the House.

The Chair now refers the Senate bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. COCHRAN. I always abide by the decision of the Chair and that settles the matter so far as I am concerned.

CORRECTION OF THE ROLL CALL

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday the RECORD shows that I voted on the first roll call, but on the main motion the RECORD fails to show that I voted. I was present and voted, and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD show that I voted "no" on the passage of the bill, H. R. 1752.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and the Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 9 yesterday, which was the yeand-nay vote on H. R. 1752, the so-called manpower bill, I am recorded as "not voting." I was present and voted "no." I therefore ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

sons who served in the naval, military, or air forces of any such government.

Advice has been received from the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection by that office to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress for its consideration.

Respectfully,

FRANK T. HINES, *Administrator.*

FURNISHING OF WAGE INFORMATION TO STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AGENCIES

The bill (S. 184) to amend the Social Security Act by authorizing the furnishing of wage record information to State unemployment compensation agencies, was announced as next in order.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I think this is an important bill, of which we ought also to have some explanation.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, this is rather an important bill, but it has one very simple objective, and all its provisions point up to that one objective. It authorizes the Social Security Board to furnish wage records to State unemployment compensation agencies. It is intended to be for the benefit of the States, because some of them, at least, do not have these records. They can obtain them from the Social Security Board. The Social Security Board is in position to furnish them at a very nominal expense, and the bill provides that they be furnished at a very low or nominal expense, but in no event to exceed the actual cost of the service to the States. That is the sole purpose of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 184) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Social Security Act, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following section:

"FURNISHING OF WAGE RECORD INFORMATION TO STATE AGENCIES

"Sec. 1108. The Board is authorized, upon request of any agency charged with the administration of a State unemployment compensation law and to the extent consistent with the efficient administration of title II, to furnish to such agency, for use by it in the administration of such law, information from or pertaining to wage records, including account numbers, maintained by the Board in accordance with section 205 (c): *Provided*, That such agency agrees to make payment therefor in such amount, if any (not exceeding the cost of furnishing such information), and either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be determined by the Board. A State agency may make such payment by authorizing deductions from amounts certified by the Board under section 302 (a) for payment to such State. The amount received from, or deducted from the payment to, any State in accordance with this section shall be covered into the respective appropriations, as determined by the Board, from which the expenses of furnishing such information are paid."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the report of the committee on Senate bill 184 may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the report (No. 10) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 184) to amend the Social Security Act by authorizing the furnishing of wage-record information to State unemployment compensation agencies, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the Social Security Board to furnish State unemployment commissions with wage data, including account numbers, upon the request of States and upon their agreement to reimburse the Federal Government for the actual cost of this service, either by direct payments or by authorizing deductions from grants for administrative expenses. The Board would be authorized to eliminate the charge in cases where the amount involved is too small, or the administrative inconvenience in determining the cost is too great, to warrant the making of a charge for the service.

Further explanation of the need for, and purposes of, the legislation are set forth in the following letter from the Acting Federal Security Administrator:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Washington, January 4, 1945.

Hon. HENRY A. WALLACE,
President of the United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am enclosing for your consideration a legislative proposal to authorize the Social Security Board to furnish old-age and survivors insurance wage-record information to State unemployment compensation agencies.

The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Board has wage-record data for all persons covered under title II of the Social Security Act. The States also maintain records which contain this type of information for all employees covered by the State unemployment-compensation laws. Substantially all of the data in the State records is contained in the Federal records, the employer being required to furnish this information to both the Federal and State Governments.

This procedure is burdensome for the employer and costly for the Federal Government, since State expenses for administering unemployment compensation are paid by the Federal Government.

During the last fiscal year the total expenditure of the 51 State agencies for the collection, processing, and use of State wage records amounted to approximately \$3,000,000. The Social Security Board can furnish reproduced wage cards to these agencies for approximately \$433,000 annually. While the States would have some continuing static cost with respect to the maintenance and use of wage records, it is estimated that the annual net saving in Federal grants of administrative funds to the State agencies would be between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000. There would be also an incalculable saving to employers from the elimination of the necessity of reporting wages to State agencies.

The principle of State compensation for the use of these Federal records was approved by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies in October 1944 in the following resolution:

"Whereas there are economies in the processing of reports by an exchange of services between bureaus of the Federal Government and State agencies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the conference that legislation is favored authorizing State agencies to accept Federal funds for services rendered Federal agencies and Federal agencies to accept reimbursement for services rendered State agencies."

The proposed bill would authorize the Social Security Board to furnish the State unemployment compensation commissions with wage data, including account numbers, upon

the request of States and upon their agreement to reimburse the Federal Government for the actual cost of this service, either by direct payments or by authorizing deductions from grants for administrative expenses. The Board would be vested with the discretion to eliminate the charge when the amount involved was too small, or when the administrative inconvenience in determining the cost was too great to warrant the making of a charge for the service.

The proposal is, I believe, particularly timely because many of the State legislatures are expected to consider the enactment of measures this winter to extend employer coverage under the State unemployment compensation laws to employers of one or more, in line with the coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance system. If the States give retroactive wage credits to employees of these small employers, such employees will receive much-needed protection against the hazards of unemployment during the reconversion period. However, it would be both costly and impractical to require small employers to file wage reports for prior quarters. Use of old-age and survivors insurance transcripts in this interim period to determine the benefit rights of such employees would be highly desirable.

The proposal would also have the advantage of permitting the States to destroy old records which they are required to use only on rare occasions, thus saving costs of storage and maintenance. In cases of fire, moreover, such as occurred in the Montana agency, use of the Federal records offers the only adequate and economical solution.

I shall appreciate it if you will be good enough to refer the enclosed draft bill to the proper committee for action.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed bill to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

WATSON B. MILLER,
Acting Administrator.

BROADCASTING OF NONCOMMERCIAL CULTURAL OR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

The bill (S. 63) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of noncommercial cultural or educational programs was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is amended by inserting, after section 329 of such act, a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 330. It shall be unlawful for any person, or any person representing an organization or group, to interfere with, intimidate any person or persons, hinder, extort, delay, prevent, or conspire with other persons for the purpose of hindering, delaying, interfering with, or stopping the production or transmission, by means of any radio station of any noncommercial education or cultural program presented by any academically accredited and tax-exempt educational institution, prepared and planned for presentation by radio or in the process of being transmitted by radio stations, and it shall likewise be unlawful for any person as a part of a group or organization to threaten or intimidate any other person for the purpose of preventing by group action the operation of any broadcasting station while preparing for or in the operation of broadcasting such noncommercial educational or cultural programs, unless such interference, work stoppage, or group action is part of a general action for other purposes and is of general and broader nature or purpose than to prevent or interfere with the broadcasting of such noncommercial educational and cultural programs:

Provided, That such radio station or stations have agreed to broadcast such programs and that no service, money, or other valuable consideration is directly or indirectly paid or promised to, or charged or accepted by, such station from any person for broadcasting or agreeing to broadcast such program and no service, money, or other valuable consideration is directly or indirectly paid or promised to, or charged or accepted by, the persons producing or participating in such program from such station or from any commercial sponsor for services rendered in producing or participating in such program.

"DEFINITION"

"To conspire," for the purposes of this section, shall mean to plan with others, to hold meetings for the purpose of planning, to take action as the result of a plan or purpose—such as united stoppage of work at a radio plant, or to write communications urging interference by action or by word of mouth to induce action for the purpose of interference."

PHILIP KLEINMAN

The bill (S. 311) for the relief of Philip Kleinman was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Philip Kleinman, of Salem, Oreg., the sum of \$495 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for payment of medical and hospital expenses incurred by him in securing medical and hospital treatment of his physical disabilities attributable to injuries sustained by him, in the course of duty, while he was a member of Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Army: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent, or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

HARRIET B. RICKARDS

The bill (S. 312) for the relief of Harriet B. Rickards was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans Affairs is authorized and directed to pay, out of any funds available for payments of adjusted-service credits and the installments due to dependents of deceased veterans, as provided in the act of May 19, 1924, as amended, the sum of \$385.80, to Harriet B. Rickards, of Seattle, Wash., in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for the proceeds of seven checks drawn during the fiscal years 1937 and 1938 to the order of Mary Ellen Butler, the deceased mother of the said Harriet B. Rickards, such checks having been for value received, properly endorsed by the said Mary Ellen Butler and her right to the proceeds thereof transferred to the said Harriet B. Rickards prior to the death of said Mary Ellen Butler on August 28, 1939, though not presented for payment prior to such date: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction

thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

G. F. ALLEN

The bill (S. 315) for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, in an amount not to exceed \$709.51, for items suspended or disallowed.

Sec. 2. The Comptroller General is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of former disbursing clerks of the Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department, for items suspended or disallowed, not to exceed the amounts stated: M. V. Bates, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, Lansing, Mich., \$33,774.03; Ivan Carrico, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, Charleston, W. Va., \$8,376.77; W. F. Cramer, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, District of Columbia, \$58.62; T. A. Dillon, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, Indianapolis, Ind., \$127.50; O. Kanniglesser, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, Albany, N. Y., \$21.47; D. E. Love, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, Santa Fe, N. Mex., \$93.80; L. S. McCracken, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, San Francisco, Calif., \$234.70; S. S. Ogdon, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, Jefferson City, Mo., \$11.48; J. W. Reynar, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C., \$300.08; F. R. Shaw, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, Jefferson City, Mo., \$55.01; L. V. Witcombe, former disbursing clerk, Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., \$16,800.75.

Sec. 3. The Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and all former disbursing clerks operating under the Division of Disbursement for the amounts of all suspensions and disallowances raised and not covered by sections 1 and 2 of this act, or which may be raised, against the said chief disbursing officer and former disbursing clerks on account of payments made in accordance with vouchers certified by duly authorized certifying officers during the period December 16, 1933, to March 31, 1942: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that in his opinion there is no evidence of fraud on the part of the said chief disbursing officer or disbursing clerks in connection with such payments.

Sec. 4. No charge shall be made against the certifying officer responsible for the certification of vouchers pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933, and any charge heretofore made against any such officer, shall be removed, for the amount of any payment for which credit shall be allowed under sections 1, 2, and 3 of this act, where the head of the department or establishment concerned, or his duly authorized representative, shall certify to the Comptroller General of the United States that the payment appears to have been made without fraud on the part of the certifying officer.

Sec. 5. The Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of W. O. Woods, former Treasurer of the United States, and W. A. Julian, Treasurer of the United States, for sums not to exceed \$1,164.93, and \$63,834.51, respectively, representing unavailable items in their amounts as former Treasurer and Treasurer of the United States: *Provided*, That any recoveries heretofore or hereafter made in respect of any of the foregoing items,

may, in the discretion of the Comptroller General of the United States, be applied to offset unavailable items of a similar character hereafter arising in the accounts of the former Treasurer and Treasurer, respectively, upon a showing that such unavailable items have occurred without fraud on the part of the former Treasurer or Treasurer.

Sec. 6. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,224.08, of which amount (a) not to exceed the sum of \$30 shall be credited to the account of T. A. Dillon, former Treasury-State disbursing clerk, Indianapolis, Ind., disbursing symbol 45-01-30, to the extent necessary to adjust an overdraft resulting from an overpayment by check No. 6,432,824, dated August 23, 1938; (b) not to exceed the sum of \$1,728.46 shall be credited to the Treasurer's account to the extent necessary to adjust unavailable items resulting from certain shortages, the amount of a check paid on a forged endorsement, the difference between the value of a stolen package of currency and the amount recovered, and the value of three checks which were lost in the Office of the Treasurer of the United States after payment; and (c) not to exceed the sum of \$8,465.62 shall be credited to the account of Edwin H. Dressel, superintendent, United States mint, Philadelphia, Pa., to the extent necessary to adjust an unavailable item representing the contents of a bag containing gold coins the absence of which from a vault in the Philadelphia, Pa., Mint, was discovered during February 1937, such coins having a face value of \$5,000, and increment of \$3,465.62 resulting from the reduction in the weight of the gold dollar.

G. F. ALLEN

The bill (S. 317) for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer for the Treasury Department, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1406), as amended by the act of April 22, 1940 (54 Stat. 148), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to employ engineers and economists for consultation purposes on important reclamation work, the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow credit in the account of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer of the Treasury Department, for the sum of \$1,000, base pay, and \$48.30, overtime, a total of \$1,048.30, paid by him to Dr. Paul S. Taylor, of Berkeley, Calif., as compensation in excess of \$5,000, plus overtime, for personal services rendered during the period from July 1, 1943, to June 13, 1944, and to cancel any claims against the said Dr. Paul S. Taylor and the pay-roll certifying officers of the Department of the Interior for the excess compensation so paid.

Sec. 2. The Comptroller General of the United States is further authorized and directed to allow, out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for salaries in the Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the claim of the said Dr. Paul S. Taylor for the sum of \$375, base pay, and \$18.11, overtime, a total of \$393.11, representing the balance due him for compensation for personal services which he rendered during the period from June 14, 1944, to June 30, 1944, as a consulting economist of the Department of the Interior.

MRS. AMY MCKNIGHT

The bill (S. 335) for the relief of Mrs. Amy McKnight was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows: